

Public Affairs Section, U.S. Embassy, Islamabad

# AIRC ALERT

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### What's New

#### WIN A FLIP CAM WITH "Democracy is..." Twitter Contest

[http://www.facebook.com/democracychallenge?v=app\\_10531514314](http://www.facebook.com/democracychallenge?v=app_10531514314)

The U.S. Department of State announces the launch of the global "Democracy is..." Twitter Contest. Tweet what you think democracy is using the hash symbol: #democracyis. The global "Democracy is..." The contest is designed to engage with and listen to the views of young people around the world by using new media to break down cultural and geographic borders and involved younger audiences in a transparent discussion about an issue of global importance.

#### 6-1/H

#### GOVERNANCE AND GROWTH

eJournal USA, Volume 14, Number 12.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa.html#1209>

"Governance and Growth," explores the reality behind President Obama's statement to Ghana's parliament earlier this year: "Development depends on good governance." The link between stable, honest government and economic prosperity is being recognized increasingly around the globe by governments, private sector leaders, and entrepreneurs. Voices from all these quarters are heard in this edition of eJournal USA. National leaders and local leaders explain their views of good governance. Experts in the fields of business and development assistance explain how good governance has become critical to building prosperity.

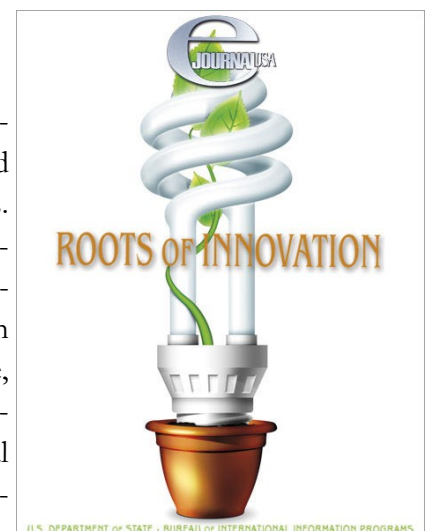
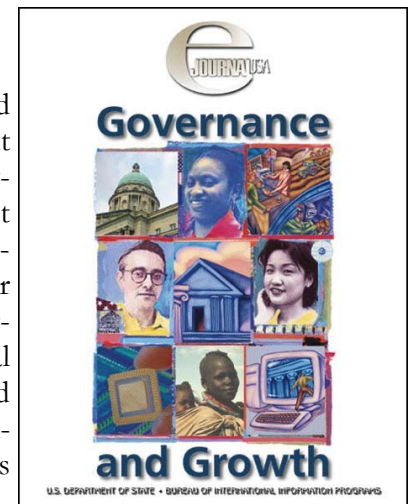
#### 6-2/H

#### ROOTS OF INNOVATION

eJournal USA, Volume 14, Number 11.

<http://www.america.gov/publications/ejournalusa/1109.html>

Economic expansion depends more and more on innovation — not simply producing more goods and services, but producing ever newer goods and services. This issue of eJournal USA seeks to show that innovation needs the right conditions to emerge. The contributors in this eJournal explore these questions from a number of angles, including the influence of culture, geography, and intellectual property rights on innovation. The journal also presents profiles of successful innovators from the United States, Vietnam, Venezuela, South Africa, and Belgium.



## U.S.— PAKISTAN RELATIONS

6-3/UP

**PAKISTAN: Avoiding Economic Disaster**  
**The Center for Strategic and International Studies, November 1, 2009.**

[http://csis.org/files/publication/sam\\_135.pdf](http://csis.org/files/publication/sam_135.pdf)

Pakistan is at an economic crossroads. The global financial crisis and the terrorist insurgency, coupled with long-term underfunding of the social sectors, reduced Pakistan's economic growth to 2 percent in 2008-2009. Rising food prices and electricity shortages have made economic problems a major focus for popular discontent. The U.S. and Pakistani governments are focusing intently on creating short-term benefits. They need to keep their eye on the need for longer-term investment as well.

6-4/UP

**PAKISTAN: Militancy, the Transition to Democracy and Future Relations With the United States**

**By Saeed Shafqat**

**Journal of International Affairs, Fall 2009, Vol. 63, No. 1, pp. 89-110.**

Pakistan's geostrategic location has made it a country of pivotal importance from the Cold War to the present day. This essay provides an overview of Pakistan's recent tumultuous political history, including the revolt of urban professionals, the assassination of Benazir Bhutto and the elections on Feb 18, 2008 which led to the subsequent installation of a civilian-led party government. This paper then analyzes how the US has begun to reassess the substance and meaning of this relationship from a narrowly focused military-to-military relationship to a more comprehensive partnership, deepening its scope and scale with the goal of supporting the democratic transition in Pakistan.

6-5/UP

**REVIVING THE UNITED STATES' COMMITMENT TO PAKISTAN AND AFGHANISTAN**

**By Young, Steve A. and Sahito, Imdad Hussain**

**Journal of Strategic Security, Vol. 2, No. 4, pp. 17-30.**

The article focuses on the approach of the U.S. on the terrorism activities in Afghanistan and Pakistan. These

are two different political countries facing their own internal problems, such as the issue of al-Qaida and Taliban training camps in Pakistan's Federally Administered Areas (FATA or Tribal Areas). It describes the situation in Afghanistan, including the insurgency lead by the al-Qaida leader Osama bin Laden, and Pakistan, including the Taliban insurgency in FATA. It notes the regional strategy used by the U.S. President Barack Obama, which is directed at stemming the influence and lethality of al-Qaida and the Taliban in Afghanistan and Pakistan. It also mentions the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) projects and robust diplomacy presence in both countries.

## DEMOCRACY AND GLOBAL ISSUES

6-6/DGI

**AMERICA'S FIRST CLIMATE DEBATE**

**By Gordon Wood**

**American History, Vol. 44, No. 6, February 2010, pp. 58-63.**

The article discusses early scientific impressions of the American environment and climate by French naturalist George Louis Leclerc, comte de Buffon. Buffon drew pessimistic conclusions on the topography, humidity, and animal life in the New World. The author reflects on author Thomas Jefferson's responses to Buffon's ideas and Jefferson's writing of the book "Notes on the State of Virginia."

6-7/DGI

**FROM HOPE TO AUDACITY**

**By Zbigniew Brzezinski**

**Foreign Affairs. New York: Vol. 89, No. . 1; January/February 2010, pp. 16-30.**

The foreign policy of US Pres Barack Obama can be assessed most usefully in two parts: first, his goals and decision-making system and, second, his policies and their implementation. Although one can speak with some confidence about the former, the latter is still an unfolding process. For all that, he did deserve the Nobel Peace Prize. Overall, Obama has demonstrated a genuine sense of strategic direction, a solid grasp of what today's world is all about, and an understanding of what the US ought to be doing in it. It is still too early to make a firm assessment of the president's determination to pursue his priorities, as most of the large issues that Obama has personally addressed in-

volve long-range problems that call for long-term management. But three urgent issues do pose, even in the short run, an immediate and difficult test of his ability and his resolve to significantly change US policy: the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, Iran's nuclear ambitions, and the Afghan-Pakistani challenge.

#### **6-8/DGI**

### **FULBRIGHT PROGRAM ADAPTS TO OBAMA ADMINISTRATION'S PRIORITIES**

**By Beth McMurtrie**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 9, October 23, 2009, pp. A29-A32.**

The Obama Administration is putting its own stamp on the Fulbright Program, the U.S. Government's flagship international exchange. In the lead article, Beth McMurtrie describes the new priorities based on her interview with Alina L. Romanowski, the State Department's deputy assistant secretary for academic programs in the Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. Among the new priorities: studies of such global issues as food security and climate change through the Fulbright Science and Technology award; the increased participation of U.S. community colleges; and the kind of cultural diplomacy represented by the Fulbright Fellowships. Three profiles of Fulbright programs follow. In the first, McMurtrie looks at the role U.S. community colleges may play in Russia if a high-level visit to Moscow by a group of community college administrators in Spring 2010 develops as planned. In the second profile, Shailaja Neelakantan looks at the Fulbright program in India, which has doubled this year. In the third profile, Karin Fischer describes how a university in California has taken advantage of an underutilized Fulbright program that covers scholars' travel costs when they conduct guest lectures.

#### **6-9/DGI**

### **GLOBAL WARMING SEEN AS A MAJOR PROBLEM AROUND THE WORLD**

**Pew Global Attitudes Project, December 2, 2009.**

Concern about climate change is much less pervasive in the United States, China and Russia than among other leading nations. Just 44% in the U.S. and Russia, and even fewer in China (30%), consider global warming to be a very serious problem. By comparison, 68% in France, 65% in Japan, 61% in Spain and 60% in Germany say that is the case. Americans' views of global warming divide along ideological lines -- liberals are more than twice as likely as conservatives to say

global warming is a very serious problem (66% vs. 30%). Surveys from 2008 and 2009 suggest that an ideological divide is also evident in Britain, where 66% of those on the political left rate global warming as very serious, compared with 42% of those on the right. A smaller ideological split exists in Germany, France and Spain. While there is agreement around the world that climate change is a serious problem, there is much less international consensus as to which country is most trusted to do the right thing on this issue. However, expectations for President Barack Obama's approach to climate change are high. Majorities or pluralities in 21 of the 25 countries surveyed believe Obama will "get the U.S. to take significant measures to control global climate change." Expectations are especially high in Western Europe.

#### **6-10/DGI**

### **THE NEW POPULATION BOMB**

**By Jack A Goldstone**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 89, No. 1; January/February 2010, pp. 31-43.**

Forty-two years ago, the biologist Paul Ehrlich warned in *The Population Bomb* that mass starvation would strike in the 1970s and 1980s, with the world's population growth outpacing the production of food and other critical resources. Thanks to innovations and efforts such as the "green revolution" in farming and the widespread adoption of family planning, Ehrlich's worst fears did not come to pass. In fact, since the 1970s, global economic output has increased and fertility has fallen dramatically, especially in developing countries. The United Nations Population Division now projects that global population growth will nearly halt by 2050. According to the economic historian Angus Maddison, Europe, the US, and Canada together produced about 32% of the world's GDP at the beginning of the nineteenth century. Overall economic growth will also be hampered by a decline in the number of new consumers and new households.

#### **6-11/DGI**

### **OPEN COURSES: FREE, BUT OH, SO COSTLY**

**By March Parry**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 8, October 16, 2009, pp. A1, A16, A20.**

This lead in a series of articles on the Open Courseware Movement focuses on the perils and prospects for a phenomenon that some believe could end college

as we know it, but others believe is about to fail for lack of a business model. MIT, the leader in open courseware, now offers almost 2,000 free courses and has more than 1.3 million monthly visits to its website and a \$3.7 million annual budget. But each course costs \$10,000–\$15,000 to put together. With the foundations that have until now bankrolled open courseware projects reducing or eliminating their funding, MIT now envisions fund-raising. Students love the courses but want credit; critics worry that you can't give away a college education for free without undermining the institutions that charge hundreds of thousands of dollars for a degree. Utah State recently dropped its open courseware project after money from the state legislature and a foundation dried up. The biggest question looming on the horizon: Will Congress fund the Obama Administration's \$500 million proposal to build open courses online? In "Around the World, Varied Approaches to Open Online Learning," Simmi Aujla and Ben Terris look at efforts ranging from those in China and India to boost open courseware through government support to those in the United Kingdom to make online learning more truly collaborative and interactive.

**6-12/DGI**

# **THE POLITICS OF CIVIL SERVICE REFORM IN PAKISTAN**

**By Andrew Wilder**

**Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 63, No. 1, Fall -Winter 2009, pp. 19-40.**

Over the course of the past six decades, the so-called steel frame of the civil service that Pakistan inherited from colonial India has become decidedly rusty. (1) The ineffectiveness of state institutions due to the diminishing capacity, over-politicization and corruption of the bureaucracy and its political masters is seriously undermining Pakistan's economic, social and political development. In addition the failure of Pakistan's state institutions to protect the welfare of its citizens, provide adequate social services and promote the rule of law are eroding the legitimacy and stability of the state. This paper argues that, for these large amounts of foreign aid to have significant benefits, the government of Pakistan and its international donors will have to prioritize rebuilding and repairing the dangerously weakened steel frame of the civil service. (3) After briefly providing some historical context, the paper outlines some of the main civil service reform priorities. It then discusses some of the political factors and interest groups that have contributed to the very lim-

ited reform progress to date. The paper concludes that future progress will not depend on more donor-driven technical assessments of what needs to be done, but rather on better strategies and tactics to address the politics of civil service reform, including creating a broader constituency supporting reform.

**6-13/DGI**

# **VEILED THREAT: What Do the Iranian Protests Mean for the Country's Women?**

**New Yorker, Vol. 85, No. 31, October 5, 2009, pp. 38-43.**

The author of this submission associates Iran's pro-democracy movement with women. Assertive, politically aware women were a rarity in Iran until recently, the author writes, accounting for only an isolated minority. The article asserts that the middle tier of Iranian society, half of which is women, has become "urgently politicized." The Iranian protests during the summer of 2009 "have advanced the cause of women further than any formal movement could have," the author says. Men and women marched as equals for the first time in the country's history. Women's rights in Iran have evolved as a series of advances and setbacks. After the 1979 Iranian Revolution, many hard-gained rights were taken away from women and strict clothing laws were enforced. In 2009 men and women prayed beside each other in the streets around Tehran University as a symbol of solidarity. The next chapter is yet to be told.

**6-14/DGI**

# **THE 'MEGA-EIGHTS': Urban Leviathans And International Instability**

**By P.H. Liotta and James F. Miskel**

**ORBIS, Vol. 53, No. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 663-647.**

Liotta and Miskel note that in 2015, there will be 58 cities on the planet with a population of 5 million or more and, by 2025, according to National Intelligence Council, 27 cities with a population exceeding 10 million. The U.N. Population Division classifies populations in excess of 10 million as megacities and many of these urban behemoths will be located in the so-called 10/40 window -- the area in Africa and Asia between north latitude 10 and 40 degrees. The authors believe that this urban growth will have serious consequences for international stability, human security and environmental degradation. Without a doubt, unchecked growth in the megacities in the 10/40 window will

change the face of the global map in the twenty-first century.

## INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

**6-15/IS**

### **AMERICAN GRAND STRATEGY FROM THE COLD WAR'S END TO 9/11**

**By Jeremi Suri**

**ORBIS, Vol. 53, No. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 611-627.**

The author asserts after the end of the Cold War, American policymakers sought to create a new grand strategy for the United States, but they failed in this endeavor, because of difficult domestic and international circumstances, but also because of conceptual limitations. He pins down the efforts at strategy formulation in the administrations of George H. W. Bush and Bill Clinton, and analyzes their shortcomings. The article encourages readers to think about how future strategists might improve upon this legacy with clearer and more disciplined attention to priorities, capabilities, and trade-offs. Making grand strategy in a democracy is not easy, but it is necessary. Suri believes the absence of effective grand strategy in the 1990s contributed to the crises of the early twenty-first century. This article is part of a special series, *Debating American Grand Strategy After Major War*.

**6-16/IS**

### **CHINA, NUCLEAR SECURITY AND TERRORISM: Implications for the United States**

**By Steven Grogan**

**ORBIS, Vol. 53, No. 4, Fall 2009, pp. 685-704.**

Grogan, with the Defense Intelligence Agency, describes Chinese strategic nuclear forces and the Chinese approach to nuclear security. He then focuses on the domestic conditions in China which could result in vulnerabilities to its nuclear forces. Based on these threats, Grogan outlines several scenarios involving a variety of terrorist or terrorist related events. These notional scenarios include overrun or attack, diversion, cyber terrorism and sabotage. He covers what these scenarios and the possible Chinese reaction to them may mean for the security, military and diplomatic strategies of the U.S.

**6-17/IS**

### **THE FORGOTTEN FRONT**

**By Christopher Bond and others.**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 52-63.**

The essay discusses the threat to international security by fundamentalist Muslims in Asia. The authors focus on social conditions in Malaysia, Indonesia, and the Philippines which foster Wahhabism, Islamic fundamentalism, and religious intolerance. The authors also consider the link between Arab and Asian Muslims, Asian prison reform policies, Asian public opinion regarding the U.S., and the need for public welfare programs that provide education and jobs for poor Muslims in Asia.

**6-18/IS**

### **JIHADISM IN PAKISTAN: The Expanding Frontier**

**By Ayesha Siddiqa**

**Journal of International Affairs, Fall 2009, Vol. 63, No. 1, pp.57-73.**

Winning the war on terror will depend as much on the resilience and willingness of Afghanistan and Pakistan as it will on the capability and stamina of American and NATO militaries. In the case of Pakistan, many believe the government now has a renewed will to aid the fight. This article argues, however, that there is no direct linkage between these factors and Pakistan's desire or capacity to fight the war on terror. In order to sustain its achievements in the Swat Valley, much depends on the country's internal political dynamics. These include the retention of a civilian government in power, the status of Pakistan-US relations and the impact of American strategy in Afghanistan on Islamabad's strategic interests. More importantly, the continued trust deficit between Pakistan and the US and the divergence in strategic policy between the two countries will continue to pose a major challenge to winning the war on terror.

**6-19/IS**

### **LONG TIME GOING: Religion and the Duration of Crusading**

**By Michael C. Horowitz**

**International Security, Vol. 34, No. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 162-193.**

Horowitz, assistant professor of political science at the University of Pennsylvania, studies the medieval Euro-

pean Crusades to explore whether religiously motivated military campaigns, absent decisive conclusions, may last longer than conventional campaigns because of the nonmaterial reasons for continuing to fight. Despite spectacular failures and rising costs, Crusading continued for centuries. Horowitz notes that scholars have long argued for centuries about the relative importance of religion in determining behavior. Do actors with genuine religious beliefs, both leaders and foot soldiers, actually fight wars and commit atrocities in the name of religion and religious institutions? Or is religion a proxy for materialist variables such as land grabs or wealth creation? This research contributes to growing work in international relations on the importance of identity attributes and helps to explain how factors such as religion can influence processes such as crisis bargaining and war termination.

**6-20/IS**

**THE NEW ENERGY ORDER**

**By David G Victor and Linda Yueh**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 89, No. 1; pp. 61-73.**

The last decade has seen an extraordinary shift in expectations for the world energy system. After a long era of excess capacity since 2001, prices for oil and most energy commodities have risen sharply and become more volatile. Easy-to-tap local fuel supplies have run short, forcing major energy consumers to depend on longer and seemingly more fragile supply chains. Meanwhile, the biggest energy suppliers are questioning whether demand is certain enough to justify the big investments needed to develop new capacity. A crisis is looming, and it will be difficult to resolve because it will strike as two radically new changes are making it harder for governments to manage the world energy system. The other big shift in the world energy system is growing concern about the environmental impact of energy use, especially emissions of carbon dioxide, an intrinsic byproduct of burning fossil fuels with conventional technology and the leading human cause of global warming.

**6-21/IS**

**NUCLEAR DISORDER**

**By Graham Allison**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 89, No. 1, January/February 2010, pp. 74-88.**

The global nuclear order today could be as fragile as the global financial order was two years ago, when conventional wisdom declared it to be sound, stable,

and resilient. In the aftermath of the 1962 Cuban missile crisis, a confrontation that he thought had one chance in three of ending in nuclear war, US Pres John F. Kennedy concluded that the nuclear order of the time posed unacceptable risks to mankind. The current global nuclear order is extremely fragile, and the three most urgent challenges to it are North Korea, Iran, and Pakistan. If North Korea and Iran become established nuclear weapons states over the next several years, the nonproliferation regime will have been hollowed out. Most of the foreign policy community has still not absorbed the facts about North Korean developments over the past eight years. One of the poorest and most isolated states on earth, North Korea had at most two bombs' worth of plutonium in 2001.

**6-22/IS**

**THE NUKES WE NEED**

**By Keir A. Lieber and others.**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 39-51.**

In this essay, the authors argue that the U.S. should maintain the existing military policy of nuclear deterrence as a way of maintaining world peace in the 21st century. The article discusses subjects including the U.S.'s responsibility for international peacekeeping, the effect of the fall of communism on international political stability, and limited nuclear warfare.

**6-23/IS**

**PAKISTAN'S OWN WAR ON TERROR: What the Pakistani Public Thinks**

**By C. Christine Fair.**

**Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 63, No. 1, Fall-Winter 2009, pp. 39-55.**

This essay provides a brief overview of militant groups operating in and from Pakistan and the interconnections that exist among them. This is critical to understanding where the TTP exists within the landscape of Pakistan's myriad militant groups. Next it exposts, according to different data, how Pakistanis perceive the threat posed by Islamist militant groups operating in and from their country. It then examines Pakistanis' beliefs about their government's approach to handling militancy, including military means, negotiating with militants and allying itself with the United States. Where appropriate, it will provide analyses of how these issues are viewed differently by respondents across Pakistan's four provinces. The essay concludes

with some reflections on the policy implications of its principle findings.

**6-24/IS**

**SEARCHING FOR A MIRACLE: 'Net Energy' Limits and the Fate of Industrial Society**

**By Richard Heinberg**

**Post Carbon Institute / International Forum on Globalization, September 2009, 83 pp.**

Heinberg, Senior Fellow at the Post Carbon Institute, notes in this special report that the world's current energy regime is unsustainable -- "the designers of the global economy sold us visions of never-ending growth and abundance ... but now, limits are everywhere apparent." Conventional fossil and nuclear energy sources are nearing their limits, and their continued use is proving increasingly hazardous to the biosphere. This report analyzes in detail whether any combination of known or alternative energy sources supply society's energy needs up to the year 2100. Heinberg's disturbing conclusion is that "there is no clear practical scenario" by which energy from today's conventional sources can be replaced with energy from alternative sources to maintain industrial society at its present scale. Key among his assertions is that the net energy yield, or Energy Returned On Energy Invested (EROEI) ratio, on alternative energy systems is much lower than on conventional fossil or nuclear sources, which have powered modern development for a century. He is convinced that energy conservation, combined with gradual population decline, must become primary strategies for achieving sustainability. The report concludes that "this is not great news, but denial is worse . . . current assumptions about our energy options are unrealistic. New thinking is mandatory."

**6-25/IS**

**SHOWDOWN ON THE SUBCONTINENT**

**By Megha Bahree**

**World Policy Journal, Fall 2009, pp. 41-49.**

The mercurial nature of India and Pakistan's relationship is visible in even the pettiest, most mundane details. Wrenched apart at birth, neither has forgiven or forgotten its bloody genesis. Sixty-two years, three wars, and innumerable border skirmishes later, the two are armed with at least 100 nuclear warheads between them, making the neighborhood among the most routinely perilous on earth. With no clear plans for arms control, enormous mutual suspicion, and

only a fragile and tentative truce, the chances of combustion are very high.

**6-26/IS**

**WHAT'S IN A LINE: Is Partition a Solution to Civil War?**

**By Nicholas Sambanis and others.**

**International Security, Vol. 34, No. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 82-119.**

The authors discuss if territorial partitions of countries in civil wars would help to end these wars, as well as reducing the risk of recurrence. Researchers have proposed territorial partition with or without formal recognition of sovereignty as a solution to civil wars and a way to create self-enforcing peace. Also, studies of the effect of partition on the risk of renewed civil war, suffer several shortcomings, including conflicting results in the literature and selective use of case histories. However, a new data set and empirical analysis find that, on average, partition is unlikely to reduce the risk of a return to civil war and, in some cases, may increase that risk.

## **ECONOMIC SECURITY**

**6-27/ES**

**BAD DEBTS: Assessing China's Financial Influence in Great Power Politics**

**By Daniel W. Drezner**

**International Security, Vol. 34, No. 2, Fall 2009, pp. 7-45.**

Drezner, professor of international politics at the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, states that policymakers have voiced growing concerns about U.S. dependence on China and other authoritarian capitalist states as a source of credit to fund the U.S. trade and budget deficits. He argues if Beijing or another sovereign creditor were to flex its financial muscles, Washington could buckle. The ability of creditor states to convert their financial power into political power suggests that the power of credit has been moderately exaggerated in policy circles. China's financial power increases its deterrent capabilities, but it has little effect on its coercible capabilities. China can use its financial power to resist U.S. entreaty, but it cannot force the United States into changing its policies. Financial power works best when a concert of creditors (or debtors) can be maintained.

The author describes two case studies—the contestation over regulating sovereign wealth funds and the protection of Chinese financial investments in the United States—demonstrate the constraints on China’s financial power.

**6-28/ES**

### **THE DOLLAR AND THE DEFICITS**

**By C. Fred Bergsten**

**Foreign Affairs, Vol. 88, No. 6, November/December 2009, pp. 20-38.**

In this essay, the author discusses how U.S. economic policies should be reconsidered to avoid future financial crises. He suggests that the U.S. government should implement long-term actions including the implementation of a global currency, the paying off of foreign-owned debt, the reversal of trade imbalances, and balancing the federal budget.

**6-29/ES**

### **IMAGINATIVE OBSTRUCTION: Modern Protectionism in the Global Economy**

**By Phillip Levy**

**Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 10, No. 2, Summer/Fall 2009, pp. 7-14.**

Levy, resident scholar at the American Enterprise Institute, notes that, as international trade has grown exponentially in recent decades, so has the variety of motivations for individual countries to institute trade protections. Levy categorizes protectionist policies in three general groups. Intentional protectionism is the most transparent, designed to shield domestically-produced goods, such as agricultural products or steel, from foreign competition. Incidental protectionism are measures that affect the import of goods under the rubric of unrelated domestic issues, such as prohibiting the imports of products made with toxic materials as a public-health or safety issue. Instrumental protectionism are actions designed to further a nation’s foreign-policy or other goal, such as limiting the spread of dual-use technology.”

**6-30/ES**

### **THE ROOT OF THE FINANCIAL CRISIS**

**By Arnold Kling**

**Policy Review, No. 158, December 2009-January 2010.**

The author, a former economist at the Federal Reserve, notes that there is no single chief villain in the

financial crisis of 2008; what characterized it was the magnitude of the self-deception in all parties concerned. The crisis was both a market failure and a government failure – financial executives had too much confidence in their risk-management strategies, and government regulators did not question the soundness of the oversight measures in place. Says Kling, “there was a widespread gap between what people thought they knew to be true and what was actually true.” The failure to prevent the crisis was from the lack of knowledge of key policymakers -- if they realized that the housing bubble was posing a risk, or that the market was becoming distorted away from direct lending and toward securitization, they could have issued rules to banks to reduce their exposure or restrict the issuance of mortgage securities several years earlier.

**6-31/ES**

### **THE ROLE OF POLITICS IN PAKISTAN'S ECONOMY**

**By Ishrat Husain**

**Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 63, No. 1, Fall -Winter 2009, pp. 1-18.**

Economic and social outcomes in Pakistan over the last sixty years are a mixture of paradoxes. The economic growth rate has averaged 5 percent annually since 1947--a feat achieved by very few countries. Politically, however, the interplay of religious fundamentalism, sectarianism, ethnic cleavages and regional economic disparities has made the country volatile and unstable. Various East Asian countries that were behind Pakistan in the 1960s have surged far ahead in most economic and social indicators. Pakistan has thus been unable to realize its potential. It is usually believed that economic growth can take place only in the presence of political stability, but the Pakistani case contradicts conventional wisdom. In order to explain these paradoxes and contradictions, this article attempts to address the following questions: How can a country that has suffered from political volatility and instability for such a long period achieve high economic growth? Have periods characterized by stable authoritarian regimes in Pakistan provided the means for long term economic performance? Have external influences, particularly the United States, played a constructive role?



6-32/SV

### **CAN MODERN DANCE BE PRESERVED?**

**By Arthur Lubow**

**New York Times Magazine, November 8, 2009, pp. 38-43.**

The work of a choreographer like Merce Cunningham is notoriously hard to document and recreate. When the dancers depart, will the dances disappear? This question has become especially important since Cunningham, who was a goodwill ambassador for the U.S. Department of State through his dance tours to several countries in the 1970s, died in July 2009. Like his famous contemporaries Martha Graham, George Balanchine, and Agnes De Mille, their legacies were often left to foundations or unscrupulous individuals who controlled both their archival records and the copyrights on the artistic creations with the authority to license rights and distribute royalties. In Cunningham's case, his artistry was closely identified with his partner, composer John Cage, so there needed to be protection on the works of two creative artists. However, until a new copyright law took effect in 1978, choreography and musical performance were not explicitly protected so videotaping dance, the most permanent visual record of an actual performance, was not a common thing. Pirated or unauthorized dance presentations often abounded with little legal enforcement. To counter this, artists like Cunningham established trusts to protect their lifetime work.

6-33/SV

### **CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE LIBERAL ARTS AND CAREER SERVICES**

**By Katharine Brooks**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 11, November 6, 2009, p. A112.**

Brooks, director of liberal-arts career services at the University of Texas at Austin, writes that the economic downturn has forced many colleges to streamline their academic offerings, often at the expense of liberal-arts programs. She notes that few colleges have provided career guidance to liberal-arts students, and this has contributed to the decline in enrollments in liberal-arts programs; many faculty members are reluctant to get involved in career development, seeing it as another manifestation of creeping vocationalism.

Some of Brooks' recommendations are that professors, academic deans and career-center staff work together to discern what is distinct about the curriculum, and to find common ground between what happens in the classroom and in the workplace. Academic departments should evaluate their career-development efforts to see that students can articulate the value of their major, and should support faculty members who participate in career-development efforts.

6-34/SV

### **HOUSE OF THE FUTURE**

**By Wayne Curtis**

**Atlantic Monthly, Vol. 304, No. 4, November 2009, pp. 56-67**

The article discusses the efforts of actor Brad Pitt to create innovative housing for residents of the city of New Orleans, Louisiana. The city, devastated by Hurricane Katrina in 2005, has been victimized by slow efforts at rebuilding, which have created opportunities for creative projects. Pitt has worked to offer affordable yet exciting homes by such notable architects as Thom Mayne and Frank Gehry. It calls him the city's most innovative and ambitious housing developer.

6-35/SV

### **INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 13, November 20, 2009.**

The Chronicle of Higher Education featured several articles on international students, timing the series to coincide with International Education Week. In the issue's lead story, "Students Flooded into U.S. in 2008," Karin Fischer looks at the Institute of International Education's annual Open Doors Report, which recorded stunning increases in both total annual enrollment of international students at U.S. colleges and universities (8 percent) and in first-time student enrollments (nearly 16 percent). Fischer finds "potentially worrisome," however, the stronger growth in undergraduate than graduate enrollment and the huge increase in Chinese undergraduate enrollment (60 percent). In "Top Destinations for Growing Numbers of Foreign Students", Aisha Labi writes that the U.S., Australia, Canada and Britain face growing competition from traditional sending regions such as Singapore, South Korea and China, which are now trying to improve and expand their own education systems. Beth McMurtrie ("Study-Abroad Programs Diversify as Their Popularity Grows") covers the section of the

IIE Open Doors Report devoted to U.S. students studying abroad. There is strong growth in study-abroad programs for U.S. students in such non-traditional areas as China (up 19 percent), India (up 20 percent), South Africa (up 15 percent), Japan (up 14 percent), and Argentina and Costa Rica (both up more than 13 percent). In “The Chinese Are Coming and They Need Help with the Admissions Process”, Bruce Hammond urges American institutions to communicate with Chinese parents in their native language and to cultivate relationships with Chinese high schools.

**6-36/SV**

## **JOURNALISM'S FUTURE**

**Chronicle of Higher Education, Vol. 56, No. 12, November 15, 2009.**

Chronicle's Review section features several articles on the future of journalism. In “Academe and the Decline of News Media,” 18 experts discuss what some lament as the decline of news media and others see as a Renaissance for journalism, although the new opportunities bring with them new responsibilities for the university. In “University-Based Reporting Could Keep Journalism Alive,” Michael Schudson and Leonard Downie Jr. argue that, with printing and distribution moved from major barriers to trivial expenses, today's young journalism students are in a position to create something new, vital and as yet impossible to foresee because the pace of change is so rapid. According to Nicholas Lemann (“Journalism Schools Can Push Coverage Beyond Breaking News”), university journalism schools are thriving even as mainstream media are in crisis because many young people see the turmoil as an opportunity to get in on something new, rather than as a threat. Yagoda predicts the survival, however, of watchdog journalism, “what-the-people-want stuff” from ranging from opinion pieces to sports and “excellent narrative about human beings.” Other articles into “We Need 'Philosophy of Journalism'” and “Let's Strengthen the Supply Side of Serious Journalism.”

**6-37/SV**

## **NO CHILD LEFT BEHIND AND FINE ARTS CLASSES**

**Tima Beveridge**

**Arts Education Policy Review, Vol. 111, No. 1, pp. 4-7.**

Since the Bush administration enacted the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB) in 2002, lawmakers and

school administrators have questioned what changes, if any, the Obama administration will make. This article discusses the effects of NCLB on nontested subjects, specifically music and arts in the general curriculum. Major effects on scheduling and funding policies have forced educators to reconsider how advocacy for the arts should be approached.

**6-38/SV**

## **THE RECONSTRUCTION OF AMERICAN JOURNALISM**

**By Leonard Jr. Downie and others.**

**Columbia Journalism Review, November/December 2009.**

The authors of this in-depth report ask hard questions about the function of the press and the future of “accountability” journalism as a public service at a time of crisis in news media. They make six recommendations for the support of credible, independent and original news reporting. These include new approaches to public and private financing of news organizations serving the public good; incorporation of new dissemination vehicles while retaining downsized traditional formats; and utilizing volunteer news gatherers alongside professionals. Downie, a vice president and former executive editor of the Washington Post, and Schudson, a Columbia University journalism professor, call for more leaders across the board “to seize this moment of challenging changes and new beginnings.”

**6-39/SV**

## **WHERE ARE THE OTHER WOMEN LEADERS?**

**By Jenna Goudreau**

**Forbes, November 11, 2009.**

Although most Americans are comfortable with women leaders across industries, women account for only 18 percent of the nation's top leaders and are still only making 78.7 cents to every dollar earned by a man, according to a study released by the White House Project. American women, the report found, are earning the majority of college degrees and make up more than half of middle managers, yet very few are reaching senior management level. The United States, it says, ranks 71st out of 189 countries in terms of women's representation in politics--trailing behind the U.K., Japan and France and Afghanistan, Cuba and Pakistan. The report recommends setting targets and timelines for the number of women needed in top

positions, focusing more on powerful women role models in the media, and increasing flexibility in workplace structures.

**6-40/SV**

**THE WORLD AT YOUR FINGERTIPS**

**By Gail Fineberg**

**Library of Congress Information Bulletin, Vol. 68,  
No. 5, May 2009, pp. 87-91.**

On April 21, 2009, Librarian of Congress James Billington launched the cultural-heritage website World Digital Library (WDL) to an international audience at UNESCO's headquarters in Paris. Ahead of the launch, UNESCO members were invited to encourage their cultural institutions to participate in the development of the project since one of UNESCO's mandates is to promote the free flow of all forms of knowledge in education, science, culture and communication. WDL contains cultural treasures that twenty-five institutions in eighteen countries contributed to this new global library, which features some 1200 digital items, including content about all 192 UNESCO member countries. WDL contains works by many noted poets, mathematicians, theologians, philosophers, astronomers, cartographers and historians in addition to rare books, maps, and manuscripts, along with works in more modern formats, such as films, sound recordings, prints and photographs.